

EXCAVATION IN THE DESZCZOWA CAVE (KROCZYCKIE ROCKS, CZĘSTOCHOWA UPLAND, CENTRAL POLAND)

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Abstract. Interdisciplinary excavation undertaken in the Deszczowa Cave and the Upper Rock Shelter between 1989 and 1997 have yielded Palaeolithic artefacts and abundant vertebrate fauna. Sediment sequence consists of 11 layers marked from the bottom to the top I–XI. Layer IV probably represents the warmest period due to important amount of organic carbon, phosphates and iron compounds. Generally, the lower part of the section (layers I–VI) could be correlated with the Early Vistulian and/or Interplenivistulian. Loess layer VIII originated during cold and dry period and it probably corresponds to the Upper Pleniglacial. The fossil fauna of snails and vertebrates belong to ca. 130 species. In the almost whole profile (except of layers X and XI), the most abundant are steppe-tundra species (65–76%) accompanied by forest faunas (especially in layers VI and XI, 22% and 29%, respectively), and species connected with water or moist environments (10–23%). Three Middle Palaeolithic cultural horizons have been distinguished in layers IV–VI, Aurignacian assemblage in layer VIIa, Epigravettian one in layer VIIIa, and Late Palaeolithic or Early Mesolithic at the surface of the layer X.

MALACOFAUNA OF HOLOCENE CAVE SEDIMENTS OF THE CRACOW UPLAND (POLAND)

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Abstract. Sediments filling small karst forms developed within Jurassic limestones of the Ojców Plateau were described at 54 sites. They contain rich assemblages composed of 63 species of land snails and shells of slugs representing woodland, open-country and mesophile components. Seven of them dominate reaching highest values of constancy and domination. The composition of particular communities corresponds with the present-day fauna of molluscs living within the Cracow Upland. Snails described from loess and loess-like loam connected with the last glaciation were found in two localities while in all the others assemblages of molluscs typical of the Holocene occur. Sediments filling small and shallow rock shelters and rocky niches had been several times deposited, destroyed and removed before the youngest, mollusc-bearing ones accumulated during the Meso- and Neoholocene.

**MOLLUSCAN ASSEMBLAGES FROM CAVE
AND SLOPE SEDIMENTS OF THE CZĘSTOCHOWA UPLAND
(POLAND)**

Witold Paweł ALEXANDROWICZ

Abstract. Deposits accumulated in small karst forms are widespread in the Częstochowa Upland. Loam abounding in limestone lumps and scree, and initial rendsina-type soils are the two main types of these sediments. Shells of molluscs occur frequently in both types of them. Molluscan assemblages are composed of land snails including woodland, open-country and mesophile species. Particular communities correspond with present-day fauna of molluscs living within the Częstochowa Upland. Mollusc-bearing cave and slope sediments have been collected from twenty-five logs deriving from eighteen localities. Deposits filling small karst forms and rendsina soils are connected with the Upper Holocene, especially with the Historical Period.